

POWDER PARALYSIS.

ANALYSIS SHOWS DANGER WOMEN
RUN WHO USE PRETTY VANITY.

ELABORATELY - TRIMMED SKIRTS.

Some Beautiful Gowns-An English
Fad-The Spinning-Wheel in Royal
Circles-Embroidered Collars for
New York Swells.

(Written for the Dispatch.)

When I wrote you last week I spoke of the advantages to be derived from the use of a little face powder, explaining at some length how it is possible to add greatly to the appearance in this manner, and yet have it impossible for the sterner sex to discern the excusable deception, even be the eye ever so keen. Now, I am still of the same opinion, holding that a woman is justified in doing all she can that is harmless to add to her appearance, and what I am now about to say of face powder must not be taken as at all conflicting with my previous statements. I can only ask pardon for not warning you at the same time.

Persons of using face powder. Do not think that I am trying to alarm you, for, when I explain the many serious results of the careless use of this feminine vanity you will find that you have been warned. When I say beware of face powder, I mean be most careful of the kind of face powder you use, for there are some, and I am sorry to say, a large number of those that are sold, which will not only ruin your skin, but which, if often used, will lead to far more serious results; skin diseases certainly, and most probably, paralysis of some of the muscles of your face.

This fact has been known to the medical world for a long time, but the evil was first brought more prominently before the world at a meeting of hair-dressers in Paris. They made an investigation of the various kinds of face-powder in use, and their discoveries were of no startling nature that they even went so far as to urge legislative action in order to stop the abuses in existence. This fact brought the subject more prominently before those in the United States who were interested in the subject, and now the crime of the chemist in an open secret, and any person foolish enough to ruin their health, after a word of warning, does so with the full knowledge of the consequences.

The powders used in "the good old days" were made, for the most part, out of powdered rice, but now it is found that the great majority are only a composition of white lead, starch, and alabaster. Many of these powders are rendered expensive, and, incidentally, attractive, owing to their being doctored up with a variety of perfumes, such as iris, attar of rose, bergamot, orange essence, and others of a like character. The metallic ingredients to be found are usually carbonate of bismuth, white lead, and arsenic, and the frequency with which paralysis of the muscles follows the use of white lead is so well known as to make it scarcely necessary for me to dwell upon the subject. And arsenic is certainly no less injurious. The idea that the deadly drug is good for the skin is one of the gravest of mistakes. Only recently a very dear friend of mine lost her little baby, poisoned by the use of "violet" powder which contained 38 per cent. of white arsenic. I would not tell you this unless the case were not so recent, but it is a sad recollection. It is also on record that a number of children were recently poisoned in France in the same manner.

Now in using powder, always be sure that it is pure. And this may usually be accomplished by buying the cheapest kind in the market. Never mind the perfume, if you wish the good, wipe your face over with a perfumed cloth before you apply your powder, and you will get the desired result. Of the various kinds of powder I must leave you to choose for yourself. If you follow my example, you will make your own out of pure powdered rice or chalk.

NEW GOWNS THAT I HAVE SEEN.

If you could only have been at my side when I inspected a number of new gowns that a friend of mine has just brought home from Paris, I am sure the slight spark of envy you possess would have developed into a large-sized flame. They were all marvels of beauty. My friend is noted for her good taste, and under no circumstances would ever wear anything that is not the very latest in style; and, having a purse long enough to gratify her whim-as the men call it-she has, of course, a modern wardrobe. Her recent visit to the gay, wise French capital was made with the express purpose of inspecting and securing the latest models, and in this way she spent two weeks in Paris.

The skirts of these gowns are in nearly every case most elaborately trimmed. This latter style is the only fault that I found with the toilettes, and this because they would not show to advantage the figure of a small woman in giving the stamp of approval to any style that is to reign, for there are quite a number of them, myself included.

The first of the gowns I inspected was of Venetian cloth in a new shade of grass green. It had three bands of chin-

chilla by way of trimming, arranged in deep Vandyke points, the bands being about a quarter of a yard apart and encircling the skirt in a horizontal direction. The bodice is not like anything I ever saw before. It has a deep corset of jeweled passementerie on cream satin, small emeralds repeating the green of the cloth, surrounded by a mass of tiny brilliants and silver sequins. Sequins by the dozen are becoming daily more fashionable. But, to continue with the gown: Below the jeweled corset there are some quaint little basques of cloth bordered with chinchilla, while above is a cloth bolero very trimly cut, and, as I should look a trifle in it, and the armholes are gray bands of soft fur, while epaulettes of plain cloth, and very full, are of a somewhat different shade of green. The sleeves fit quite tightly from the shoulder to the wrist, a sure warning that the day of the balloon sleeve is over. The centre of the front of the bodice is finished in the daintiest manner imaginable, with a bow of white satin at the throat, and a jabot of fine cream lace, a second bow of the satin being placed where the jabot ends. Altogether, the composition is a masterpiece, and makes a superb toilet for a woman with a dignified carriage. I suppose that I should look a trifle in it, and I must confess that I found some comfort in the thought.

USE OF ASTRACHAN.

Another gown is made most effective by the graceful use of Astrachan, the skirt being of apple blue cloth arranged in a series of graduated panels, each edged with strips of fur running from the waist to the hem. A deep band of dark-blue velvet encircles the waist, the upper part of the bodice being of chine silk, arranged in deep tucks, running horizontally, and designed to have the appearance of scattered corn-drover blossoms and green leaves, with four bands of the palest tea-rose yellow. Strange to say, there is nothing but the most perfect harmony in these shades. The dainty bodice is half concealed under a double bolero of dark-blue cloth, each zone being edged with Astrachan and cut into a sharp point. The sleeves are cut in three leaf-like epaulettes, cut in points like the bolero, and edged with a tiny strip of fur.

The tailor-made gown of the collection of nut-brown cloth has a skirt that fits closely to the figure from the waist to the knees. It is trimmed just below the knees with three bands of subtle fur encircling the skirt, and the bands being about six inches apart. Below the bottom row of fur is placed a full, deep flounce of brown cloth which sets off a pretty foot in a most charming manner. The bodice is made in a tight-fitting shape with short full basques bordered with sable, and neatly cut cloth revers edged with sable, and turned back to show a waistcoat of Louis-de-Versailles brocade. The formal design being worked out in small silver sequins. This is a model that will suit almost any kind of figure, and it is a particularly smart looking model.

There were also two lovely princess dresses. Now a princess gown is one of the most perfect styles of dress, if there is a perfect figure underneath, or if a figure can be made shapely by judicious padding, but such a garment on a woman who is naturally angular and thin to my mind is a perfect abomination. We, in America, I am pleased to say, are aware of all these things, and hence Fashion allows us to dress accordingly, as long as we keep in range of the leading style. The styles of princess robe are being carried over into the summer gowns, and long those who can wear them I cannot recommend anything prettier.

SOCIETY'S LATEST FAD.

English society has now a new fad. It is the spinning wheel, and it is pleasing to note that the fad in this instance is useful, for its redemption has not been brought about to ornament the household, but to give our lymphatic and sometimes lazy society women something that is pleasing to do. The spinning-wheel has been reintroduced by the Princess of Wales, and since that time the craze has spread until a fashionable English home is not complete without one of these ancient contrivances.

The Duchess of Fife makes use of her wheel to spin the yarn with which she afterwards knits her husband's golf-socks, and it can safely be said that next season will see our "upper ten" novellas wearing home-made hose, which, of course, will be far superior in quality to the store goods, even the most expensive kind.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS FOR SWELLS.

Our London correspondent writes that a celebrated London firm has brought out and introduced the idea and design of embroidering the collars of gentlemen's coats for evening wear. These are being beautifully worked, and having seen and examined some of their specimens, I am not surprised to find that they are given great attention to, and that the demand for these embroideries is almost greater than the supply at present. The idea seems to have thoroughly "taken," and one can only be so much surprised that it is not likely to be appreciated by any but the rich, owing to the increase of expense due to the artistic decoration and design. The turned-back collar, corded and covered with a rich, banded, and of the best quality, and on this is traced original and artistic designs, which are then exquisitely embroidered with black silk-purse purple twist, forming a black silk-purse purple when finished. As yet no colors are introduced. These embroidered collars should certainly be seen



EXQUISITE 1897 SUMMER GOWNS. The ribbon over the shoulders and the sash bow at the back is pale blue. 2. Embroidered mull gown with printed and embroidered white figures. Lace yoke and blue taffeta neck and waist band. 3. Chilled dress white ground and lavender figures, trimmed with lace ruffles. Lavender satin ribbon at neck and waist. Large pearl buttons.

CLARKE COUNTY.

The Cold Snap-Many Persons Sick-Horse Disease.

BERRYVILLE, VA., January 28.- (Special.)-By far the coldest weather experienced here this winter has prevailed, uninterruptedly, all this week. The mercury has almost touched the zero mark every night since Sunday, and has not risen higher than freezing point at any time during the day. Ice six inches thick has formed on all still water, and the Shenandoah river, in many places, is frozen from bank to bank, affording the sports for skaters, who have availed themselves of the unusual opportunity of smooth ice on the river, and have turned out in large numbers despite the bitter cold. Because of the ice on the river, the stage carrying mail and passengers from Winchester to Round Hill has been unable for several days to proceed further on its way than Castleman's Ferry. Skaters fell on Wednesday to a depth of about four inches, the heaviest snowfall here this season, and was drifted by high winds on Wednesday night and Thursday, and on one or three feet deep in some places, while exposed points were entirely bare.

MANY PERSONS SICK.

There has been a great deal of sickness in Clarke County lately, chiefly the grip, which has amounted almost to an epidemic. The stage of the disease is not so severe nor the results so fatal as in former years, but few families are without one or more sick ones. The fourth quarterly meeting of the Berryville Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held at Berryville Saturday and Sunday, January 29th and 31st. Elder Duffy will preside and a full attendance of the members of the circuit is anticipated. A peculiar and very fatal disease has attacked the horses in this neighborhood lately, and the veterinarians seem unable to cope successfully with it. The symptoms are similar to those of glanders, and yet vary sufficiently to make the treatment for glanders of no avail. Mr. W. T. Millison, living near Berryville, lost three deep in some horses this week from this disease, and others are suffering from the same malady. Robert Brotherton, a young son of Mrs. Gertrude of Brotherton, of an epileptic county, while suffering from an attack of epilepsy on Tuesday, fell on a hot stove and was badly burned. The February term of Clark Circuit Court will begin on Monday next, February 1st. The term will probably be a short one, as the docket of cases is small. Mr. C. W. McDonald, of Berryville, has accepted the position of assistant instructor at Clay-Hill Academy, near Millwood, in Clarke County, and will commence his duties on Monday next.

PERSONAL.

Dr. George H. Oliver, of Berryville, is ill with a combination of diseases. Mr. W. Cabell Moore, of Clarke County, is spending a few days at the University of Virginia, and is a student at the University of Philadelphia. G. W. Levi, whose office is at Lynchburg, spent several days with his family here this week. Mr. Maurice Scherer is a student at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, in Baltimore. Mrs. Lucy Funsten, of White Post, is visiting friends in Norfolk. Mr. John F. Sowers, of Clarke County, shipped lately three car-loads of fine cattle to Philadelphia, and received good prices for them. Mr. Richard E. Stuart, of White Post, recently left for Pittsburgh, Pa., having accepted a position at the latter place. Colonel John J. Riley is quite sick with the grip. Mrs. A. R. Brown has returned from a

visit to relatives in Alexandria and Norfolk.

Mr. E. Wickham Byrd, left Wednesday morning on a ducking expedition to James River. Mrs. W. A. Bradford has returned from a visit to friends at Shenandoah, Va. Mr. J. S. Powers visited friends in Washington this week. Mr. W. T. Millison, visiting Rev. Robert K. Massie, at Upperville, Va.

Sizes.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) A span is 9 inches. A hand is 4 inches. A size in collars is 1 inch. The nail is 2 1/2 inches long. A nautical knot is 6 1/2 feet. A size in cuffs is half an inch. A quarter of cloth is 9 inches. The royal 22mo. is 5 by 3 inches. A royal quarto page is 12 1/2 by 11. One hundred quarts make a cask. The royal 22mo. page is 12 1/2 by 11. A square 16mo. page is 12 1/2 by 11. The hedgehog is 10 inches in length. A royal octavo volume is 10 1/2 by 6 1/2. The ordinary pin is about 1 inch long. A pencil is equal to 250 cubic inches. One hundred spoonfuls make one quart. The moccasin is from 13 inches to 2 feet. A demy folio volume is 13 by 11 inches. Desks are from 20 to 30 inches in height. The ordinary human nose is 2 inches long. The common red fox is from 11-2 to 2 feet long. A size in stockings is three-quarters of an inch. Knitting-needles are usually 9 inches in length. The average ear is from 2 to 2 1/2 inches in length. The viper grows from 2 to 3 1/2 feet in length. The average cigar is from 4 to 6 inches in length. The American mole is about 6 inches in length. The crown octavo page is 7 1/2 by 4 1/2 inches. The royal folio volume has a page 9 by 12 inches. Type are slightly less than 1 inch in length. A 10-foot bin or 10 feet square, holds 22 1/2 barrels. The double eagle, in gold, is 17-20ths of an inch. A cable, in nautical parlance, means 120 fathoms. The middle finger is from 3 1/2 to 4 inches in length. The half-dollar is 1 1/2-16ths of an inch in diameter. A demy 22mo. page is 5 inches long by 3 1/2 wide. The average height of the horse is about 14 hands. The average waist of woman is from 22 to 23 inches. A demy 22mo. page measures 7 by 4 inches wide. The foolscap octavo page is 7 inches long by 4 1/2 in width. The common garter snake is from 15 inches to 2 feet long. A railroad passenger coach is from 50 to 70 feet in length. A box 5 1/2 feet holds 5 1/2 barrels, a 6-foot box 3 1/2 barrels. A 1-cent bronze piece is three-quarters of an inch in diameter. A box 22 inches by 12 1/4 and 5 inches deep will hold a bushel. The ordinary long, or racer, is from 5 to 7 feet long. One hundred drops from a medicine-dropper make one spoonful. The old-fashioned copper, or 1-cent piece, was a little more than an inch. The 5-cent nickel-piece is exactly 1 1/2 of an inch in diameter. The wasp is about an inch in length, with a wing-spread of 1 1/4 inches. The average height of man is 5 feet 6 inches; his weight, 141 1/2 pounds. The animal that has given a nickname

to the people of Wisconsin is 21-2 feet long.

A newspaper column is 21-4 inches wide. The wolf is from 21-2 to 3 feet in length, and stands about 18 inches high. The average height of woman is 5 feet 2 inches; her weight, 121 1/2 pounds. The rattlesnake is from 2 to 6 feet long; his rattles are from 1 to 6 inches. The incisor-teeth of man are seldom more than 1-4 of an inch long. A box 23 1/2 inches and 24 inches deep contains a barrel of three heaped bushels. The hyena is about the size of an ordinary Newfoundland dog-from 3 to 3 1/2 feet. The body of the ordinary antelope is 31-4 feet long, exclusive of head and neck. The regulation length for lead-pencils is 7 inches, and 3-8 of an inch in thickness. Thumbtacks are from 5-8 to 1 inch high. A size in thumbtacks is about 1-8 of an inch. The common dromedary is from 6 to 7 feet long, and from 5 to 6 feet in height. The lion, though he stands no higher than a large mastiff, is from 6 to 8 feet in length. Canes vary in height, according to the size of the individual using them, from 23 to 28 inches. Umbrellas are sized according to the length of rib, this varying from 21 to 23 inches. The average raccoon is about 13 inches in length, though specimens 2 feet long are frequent. Size in shoes is 1-3 of an inch. A No. 12 shoe, made on an F last, is 14 1/4 inches long. The lenses for spectacles are about 1-8 inches in their greatest and 1 inch in their least diameter. The anaconda is from 12 to 25 feet long, and from 30 to 40 feet, however, are numerous. Sculptors say that the perfectly-proportioned man is three-quarters of the length of the nose. A thousand shingles, laid 4 inches to the weather, are required to cover 100 superficial feet of roof. The vulture of the tropics are 3 feet in length, and have a spread of wings between 9 and 10 feet. In a perfectly-proportioned human form the entire figure is seven times the length of the head. The common bat of this country is from 4 to 5 inches long, with a spread of wing from 10 to 12 inches. The seat of an ordinary chair is 13 inches from the floor. Luxurious chair-pews are 2 to 3 inches lower. A size in bracelets is about 1 inch. A No. 7 that is, 7 inches in circumference, is taken as the standard. The tongue in man averages 2 inches; in woman, the length is indeterminate, and sometimes interminable. The little finger is from 1 1/2 to 2 inches. The thumb is commonly about the same length as the little finger. The common house-fly is from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch long, his wings spreading about half an inch. The vulture of the tropics are 3 feet in length, and have a spread of wings between 9 and 10 feet. The Bengal tiger, though only 4 feet high, is from 8 to 9 feet in length. A specimen of this size will weigh 80 pounds. The crane which furnishes the

formerly used on the robes of judges, and which gave a name to their calling, is 19 inches long.

The elephant is from 19 to 12 feet in length, and from 6 to 7 in height, although elephants of 19 feet in height have been numerous. The hippopotamus of the Congo and Niger is from 10 to 20 feet in length, and in the latter dimensions are by no means uncommon. The human eye is from 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide, and in a perfectly proportioned face, the distance between the eyes is equal to the width of one. The old-time, bob-tailed mule-car, now disused in most cities, were about 10 feet in length; the electric-cars of the latest build are from 40 to 45 feet. The average-sized spool for sewing-thread is 2 inches high and 1 1/2 inches in diameter at the ends. A spool of thread means about 30 yards. The dollar of our daddies is exactly 11-2 inches in diameter. The trade dollar and the standard dollar are of the same diameter, although the dollar of trade is slightly thicker. The common American deer is from 4 to 5 feet in length, and it is a singular fact that the antlers of some species have a greater breadth than the length of the animal's body. The crane is an interesting creature, for his dimensions, if for nothing else, the length of his neck and body to the tip of the tail is about 64 inches; from the tip of the bills to the claws, about 66 inches; while his wings are often as long as 82 inches in their spread. Cranes have been known to live twenty-four years. The crane which furnishes the

WHO GET PENSIONS.

LIST OF THOSE IN AND AROUND
RICHMOND WHO RECEIVE AID.

AMOUNTS GIVEN BY THE STATE.

They Range from \$15 to \$100, \$40
Being Invariably the Sum Paid to
Widows-How They Are Graded.

Mr. E. L. C. Scott, the dignified functionary who presides over the pension lists in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia, is about as busy a man as any one in the State Library building. There are upon the pension-books of Virginia about 1,300 names, and the total sum appropriated to these persons is \$100,000 per annum. The allowances are based upon the nature of the injuries received by the person on whose account the pension is given. Where the beneficiary is a widow, she is allowed \$40, and the same distributed range from \$15 to \$100. A considerable portion of this \$100,000 goes to maimed Confederate soldiers, or their widows, who reside in and around Richmond.

The annual report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1896, contains a list of the names of all persons receiving pensions from the State, showing the address of and the amount paid to each beneficiary. Below are given the names of the pensioners who reside in this city, and Manchester, and in Henrico and Chesterfield counties:

Atkinson, Richard O., Richmond	15
Abbott, Bette M., Richmond	15
Adkins, George H., Chesterfield	15
Bowen, Leonard, Manchester	15
Braxton, Henrietta, Richmond	15
Baughan, Mrs. T. J., Richmond	15
Branch, R. A., Richmond	15
Bowles, Mrs. Fannie H., Richmond	15
Burnett, G. C., Henrico	15
Brown, S. K., Chesterfield	15
Brooks, E. C., Chesterfield	15
Barris, William B., Chesterfield	15
Breeden, James B., Richmond	15
Belton, P. R., Henrico	15
Bryant, Patrick H., Henrico	15
Bradley, Margaret E., Richmond	15
Bridges, Mary E., Richmond	15
Breen, Daniel, Richmond	15
Barbark, Lucy, Richmond	15
Cook, E. E., Richmond	15
Corr, George W., Henrico	15
Chalkley, Maria F., Richmond	15
Crow, Mary E., Richmond	15
Coghill, Lucy C., Chesterfield	15
Clayton, B. C., Chesterfield	15
Chalkley, W. R., Richmond	15
Council, Mary E., Henrico	15
Condey, Julius C., Chesterfield	15
Cash, William, Richmond	15
Cardwell, A. E., Richmond	15
Crump, Sarah E., Chesterfield	15
Cardwell, Mary E., Chesterfield	15
Cosby, W. M., Richmond	15
Carr, George W., Henrico	15
Coleman, W. R., Richmond	15
Cosman, Ellen J., Richmond	15
Council, Mary E., Henrico	15
Chenault, Ed. F., Chesterfield	15
Daston, Mrs. C. A., Richmond	15
Dubel, Henry, Richmond	15
Degenhart, C. F., Richmond	15
Ellis, Sarah, Richmond	15
Ellis, Lucy A., Richmond	15
Figgs, James P., Richmond	15
Flournoy, S. W., Richmond	15
Flanagan, Sarah, Richmond	15
Foster, Preston, Henrico	15
Pieming, A. H., Richmond	15
Franklin, Melina F., Chesterfield	15
Fausch, E. M., Manchester	15
Goode, J. W., Chesterfield	15
Garbett, George W., Chesterfield	15
Godsey, T. W., Richmond	15
Green, A. Lafayette, Henrico	15
Grubbs, Anderson H., Henrico	15
Guthrie, S. S., Richmond	15
Gary, Martha T., Manchester	15
Graves, W. A., Chesterfield	15
Hargrove, Thomas J., Richmond	15
Harris, Evelyn E., Richmond	15
Hines, Robert E., Chesterfield	15
Hamilton, James, Richmond	15
Henry, E. J., Henrico	15
Hallowell, Indiana C., Richmond	15
Hall, W. G., Chesterfield	15
Harris, John T., Henrico	15
Homer, John H., Henrico	15
Hawthorn, E. M., Manchester	15
Hare, E. A., Richmond	15
Harlow, Elizabeth J., Richmond	15
Johnson, J. M., Chesterfield	15
Jones, Henry C., Richmond	15
Johnson, Mary A., Manchester	15
Johnson, W. T., Richmond	15
Jones, Martha L., Richmond	15
Keely, Pulina, Richmond	15
Lockett, Martha A., Chesterfield	15
Lucas, Francis, Henrico	15
Luck, J. N., Chesterfield	15
Mason, Riley Roy, Richmond city	15
Melton, Matthew, Henrico	15
Moseley, E. M., Richmond city	15
Moran, Amelia T., Richmond city	15
Marsh, Sarah J., Richmond city	15
Moore, J. E., Chesterfield	15
Moss, George R., Chesterfield	15
Martable, Champion, Manchester	15
Owens, Charlotte M., Chesterfield	15
Overby, Jason Wyatt, Chesterfield	15
Patterson, Mildred A., Chesterfield	15
Puckett, Susan E., Chesterfield	15
Puckett, Winfred, Chesterfield	15
Pryor, Georgiana, Richmond city	15
Presson, Caroline, Chesterfield	15
Pursey, Thomas E., Chesterfield	15
Patt, William McK., Henrico	15
Patram, Richard, Chesterfield	15
Rudd, Margaret E., Manchester	15
Eastland, John G., Richmond	15
Smith, Doza A., Richmond	15
Smith, Martha S., Chesterfield	15
Stratton, Richard O., Chesterfield	15
Shackelford, Martha F., Chesterfield	15
Smith, L. L., Chesterfield	15
Temple, George W., Chesterfield	15
Temple, Susan J., Manchester	15
Taylor, Robert J., Chesterfield	15
Tebb, Tarlton, Henrico	15
Thomas, Agnes E., Manchester	15
Taylor, Daniel E., Manchester	15
Vaughan, Robert H., Richmond	15
Wenters, Francis F., Henrico	15
Williamson, Martha A., Henrico	15
Wilkinson, John T., Chesterfield	15
Wright, Josiah J., Henrico	15
Wilson, Daniel, Chesterfield	15
Walsh, James N., Henrico	15
Wade, Lucy A., Henrico	15

2. Theatre toilette of lavender cloth with gold embroidered brocade bodice.

This entirely novel design has the upper portion cut in bolero shape and short enough to display a wide draped waist; band of lavender satin. The puffs on the medial sleeves are of satin to match, also the pleated cuff supporting the Elizabethan frill around the neck. Pleated satin fills up the square space at the top of the bodice.



1. Evening gown of black and white striped silk with a floral pattern in white meandering down each stripe. The bodice has a vest of roseate silk, lightly draped with lace, studded with top over a bow. Over palest pink satin, trimmed with a fold of roseate velvet, tied at the top into a bow. The bodice is made of pleated and dainty frills edged with Valenciennes lace, trimmed with the frills and lace again, to a degree.